HOW ENGLAND COULD ACT ALONE AGAINST TURKEY WITHOUT WAR.

WHEN GREAT BRITAIN HELPED TO FREE GREECI AND BULGARIA SHE WAS BACKED BY NO

CONCERT OF POWERS-THE MINISTRY MAY ACT IF THEY HAVE CON-

Liverpool, Sept. 24.-Four thousand person were present at the mass-meeting held in Heng-Circus this afternoon, under the auspices of the Liverpool Reform Club, to protest against the rule of the Sultan of Turkey and the massacres of Armenians in the Turkish Empire. The gathering included well-known men of all political parties, and the audience which greeted Mr. Gladstone, who was the principal speaker, was a most enthusiastic one. The meeting w presided over by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Gladstone was in excellent health and voice, and was noticeably active in his movements.

Prefacing his remarks, Mr. Gladstone proposed a resolution setting forth that the meeting trusted that the Government realized the terrible condition in which their fellow-Christians in Turkey were placed, and that they would do everything possible to obtain for them a full measure of security and protection. The resolution also declared that the Government would have the fullest public support in whatever steps it might cake to put a stop to the airocities which were being committed in Tur-

Mr. Gladstone, as he stepped forward to begin his remarks, was cheered for many minutes. Gladstone said that the Turkish Government in 1876 denied that massacres had occurred, but that those massacres had since passed into history as facts. The same system of denials is practised now and will be practised so long as the powers of Europe shall tolerate it. It is to be hoped. Mr. Gladstone declared, that the weakness of diplomacy will be strengthened by this strong nation's voice. The diplomatic rep resentatives in Constantinople of six great Powers after the massacres in the Turkish capital brought their courage to the sticking point, and addressed a note to the Sultan, informing His Majesty that the atrocities must cease or that otherwise a prejudice would be created against the Turkish Government. "I." continged Mr. Gladstone, "ask what would the guilty author of these massacres want more than to continue the matter to a paper war?" (Loud

Mr. Gladstone said that six great Powers of Europe represented at Constantinople had failed to make the Sultan fulfil his treaty obligations. The continuation of diplomatic relations with the Sultan had not prevented the horrible massacres at Constantinople, but it nad permitted the Sultan to remain the recognized ally of Eng-

ex-Prenier proceeded to instance occasions when England had acted outside of a concer, with the European Powers. He had seen, he said, the liberation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people from the dominion of Turkey. "Now," he asked, "had this liberation been effected n the cases of Greece and Buigaria? S he concert of Europe, for several of the lowers looked askance at our action. W What is worth to pay in order to attain the concert

of Europe? The resolution which I have purposed ob "The resolution which I have purposed observes the rules of prudence and does not require even for the sake of a great end that we place conselves in a state of war with united Europe."

Continuing, he ridiculed the idea that a state of war would be the result or consequence of England's acting alone in giving an ultimatum to the Porte. He would not be one to plunge England into war, but England should not make berself a slave to be dragged by the chariot wheels of the other Powers of Europe. (Cheers.) "England." he said. "had a just right to coerce Turkey, and the first step must be the recall of our Ambassador from Constantinopie and the consequent dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador in London. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) That wouldn't cause a European war. (Cheers and

in London. (Loud and wouldn't cause a European war. (Cheers and laughter.) England could then tell the Porte that she meant to consider means of enforcing her own just demands. We should declare that

that she meant to consider that her own just demands. We should declare that we would not turn any ensuing war to our own advantage."

Mr. Gladstone said in conclusion:

"Let us extract ourselves from our present ambiguous position. Let us renounce our neutrality. Let us by loyally promising Her Majesty's Ministers our ungrudging and enthusiastic support induce them by word and deed to show their detestation of acts which may even yet come to such a depth of atrocity as has never yet been recorded in the deplorable history of human crime." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone spoke an hour and a quarter, his voice remaining strong and clear to the end. The resolutions offered by the ex-Premier were adopted unanimously.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS PENDING. THE POWERS SAID TO BE TREATING WITH THE PORTE-AN INAPPROPRIATE GIFT FROM THE KAISER TO THE SULTAN.

Sept. 24.-A Constantinople dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says that the diplomatists in the Turkish capital have been instructed to suspend their conferences on the Armenian question, as direct negotherons are pending between the Porte and the

Powers.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Frankfor Zeitung" telegraphs that ten days after the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople. Baron von Saurma Jeitsch, the German Ambassador, presented to the Sultan on behalf of Emperor William, a photograph of the German Emperor and his family. The other Emperor and provided the Company of the Compan family. The other Embassies were greatly astonished that the gift should have been presented under the circumstances. The members of the German colony regret that the presentation should have been made at such an inopportune time: in fact many of them believe it should not have been made at all.

believe it should not have been made at al.

The correspondent adds that it has since become known that the presentation of the gift was arranged prior to the massacre.

London, Sept. 24.—"The Daily News" sees in the presentation of a photograph of the German Impresing and the Sultan and in the expulsion from berlin family to the Sultan and in the expulsion from berlin of Professor Thoumayan, the well-known berlin and lecturer, confirmation of the statements telegraphed from Constantinople that Germany's influence with the Sultan is now more powerful than that of all the other powers.

that of all the other power THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S SPEECH. ITS PACIFIC NATURE GENERALLY COMMENDED,

BUT HIS IDEA TO WITHDRAW THE BRIT-ISH AMBASSADOR CONDEMNED. ndon, Sept. 24.-"The Morning Post" will to

DOTTOW SBY: "Mr. Gladstone's speech will have a salutary effect at home and abroad. We hope it will opo moderate the excesses of language, to which there has been some tendency in Great Britain.

The Dally News" will strongly support Mr. Glad-Constantinople be withdrawn. It says that this course is the only one that is consistent with Great Britain's dignity, Christianity and honor. "The Chronicle" lauds the practical sugacity of Mr. Gladetone's speech, which, it says, constitutes a wise and timely assertion of Great Britain's true independence.

and timely assertion of Great Britain's true independence.

The Standard" will say to-morrow that Mr. Gladsone's arowal of confidence in the Government will dampen the ardor of a good many of the organizers of public meetings to protest against the Suitan and the rule. The paper sympathizes with Mr. Gladstone's utterances, but ontends that he suggests nothing practical adding. It was not expected that he would indeed, he could not offer a remedy other than that which is being applied without increasing the misery which all desire to cure.

Continuing, "The Standard" says it cannot see which and the standard with the standard of the British Ambassador unless the other Amother than the standard would be gained by the withdrawal what advantage could be gained by the withdrawal substandard would be declaring war. If her Ambassadors were also withdrawn, which they assuredly would not be. Such an act is only intelligible when it is the prejude to declaring war. If her Ambassador were withdrawn, Great Britain's small influence at the Viidiz Klosk would become hone, and the field would be absolutely open to intigues which even now it is not easy to counteract. The Standard" asks what is likely to be gained by public demonstrations ending in a confession of impotence. It urges the Government to continue to co-operate with the other Powers and not to enter upon rash enterprises despite them.

In conclusion the paper says: "Heavier responsibility than Lord Sellsbury carries no man ever had.

"The Times" pays a tribute to the relative moderation of Mr. Gladstone's language, and then con-

eration of Mr. Gladstone's language, and then continues:

"It is when Mr. Gladstone proposes practical remedies for the evils he depicts that all sober politicians must feel constrained to part company with him. The maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Sultan seems to constitute in his mind a kind of condition of the crimes of the Porte. We confess we are quite unable to share this curious theory. The presence of our Ambassador at Constantinople has been a curb on the evil counsellors of the Sultan and a moral support to the victims of his oppression. His withdrawal might doubtless hurt the vanity of the Sultan, but it would leave his hands freer than ever to take such vengeance as he thought fit on the Armenians."

Regarding the suggestion made in the speech that the withdrawal of the Ambassador be followed by a peremptory demand that Turkey comply with the British proposals, "The Times" says it regards Mr. Gladstone as being under the dejusion that such a course would not induce a European war, and, anyhow, that he is willing that Great Britialn should risk having to recede in the face of united Europe. "In other words," says "The Times," we should threaten to coerce the Turks, while the Turks and everybody else knew that when we came in sight of war we would withdraw. That seems both a dangerous and a cowardly policy."

FOR AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE. A ST. PETERSBURG PAPER URGES A PECULIAR

SOLUTION OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

nified article on the Armenian question, the "Russia Gazette" urges, in the interests of European prochement between Russia and Great Britain declines to indorse the suggestion that Great Britain arranged the massacres in her own interests, nd declares that it believes that the sympathy of

the Powers is on her side. It is in favor of decisive pressure being brought to bear on the Porte, to whose faulty government is largely due the dark side of recent events.

"The Gazette" adds: "Strict watchfulness of the interests of Russia in the East cannot be considered by Russian diplomacy as an absolute impediment to the establishment in the near future of such an entents with Great Britain and the other Powers as will afford a solution of the complicated question which unceasingly alarms Europe."

MORE MASSACRES REPORTED.

Constantinople, Sept. 24.-The Ulema, a college or corporation composed of the hierarchy, caused printed and published here secretly on September 16 a copy of a decision declaring the right of the Ulema to depose the Sultan. Reports have been received from Turkish sources that 2,000 Armenians at Kemah, near Erzingan, have been put to death.

AN ARMENIAN EXPELLED FROM BERLIN. Berlin, Sept. 24.-Professor Theumayan, an Armenian, who came here for the purpose of organizng anti-Turkish meetings, has been expelled from the city by the police authorities. The professor ectured for a long time in England.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

CAVITE SAID TO BE OCCUPIED BY 15,000 INSUR-GENTS-MEN TIED TO TREES AND

BURNED TO DEATH. Madrid, Sept. 24.-The Government is making preparations to send 8,000 additional troops to the Philipine Islands at once, and also to the garrison on the Island of Fernando Po.

A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Hong Kong ays that steamers which have arrived there from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, bring the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents. Over one hundred monks have been msurgents over one hundred monks have been murdered in the Islands since the breaking out of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing having been soaked with kerosene oil and then ignited, and been burned to death. Rich natives are being arrested daily. Documents have been seized by the authorites, in which are given the names of the President and the various other officials of the proposed republic.

REBELS BURN A TOWN IN CUBA.

Havana, Sept. 24.-Rebels have burned the town also destroyed the sugar estates Olano, near Bolondren; Ozado, near Lagunillas; Santo Domingo, near Guamacaro; San Antonio, near Correl Falso, and buildings on other estates of more or less importance All of these estates are in the Province of Matanzas.

The Queen Regent has commuted the death sentence placed on Octavic Zubizarre.as to imprisonment for life.

RATE OF DISCOUNT ADVANCED. London, Sept. 24.-The Bank of England has adanced its rate of discount from 21/2 per cent to

BESSIE BELLWOOD DEAD.

London, Sept. 24.-Bessie Bellwood, the music hall inger, who became widely known through her relations with the Duke of Manchester and subsequently with the late Marquis of Allesbury, died this evening from heart disease. She was thirty-nine years old.

TO BRIDGE THE NIAGARA AT BUFFALO. Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 24.-A bill incorporating the Mather Bridge and Power Company, authorizing it to erect a traffic bridge between Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, Ont., and to place wheels for the gen-eration of electric energy between plers of the

eration of electric energy between plers of the bridge, has passed the House of Commons, with the addition of the following clause:
"The privilege is hereby conferred, and the lawful use and enjoyment thereof shall always be subject to such conditions as Governor in Council may from time to time impose, including, among others, payment of an annual rental or percentage."

It is the intention of the Government to insert this clause hereafter in all similar bills.

AN UNKNOWN BARK GOES DOWN. Bremerhaven, Sept. 24.-An unknown bark foundered to-day near the Island of Borkum, off the

routh of the River Ems. All on board the vessel are supposed to have been lost. A NEW RAILWAY OPENED IN MEXICO. Chicago, Sept. 24.-General Francisco Marm, Sec

retary of Communications of Mexico, and a party of distinguished Government officials arrived at Mapimi, Mexico, yesterday, and during the after-Mapini, Mexico, yesterday, and during the aiter-noon conducted the ceremony of formally inaugu-rating the Fishualito Raliroad, which has been completed from Matamoras to Fishualito, a dis-tance of fifty miles. This road will be operated by C. P. Huntington as a part of the Mexican Inter-national system.

CONGRATULATING THE QUEEN.

London, Sept. 24.—The court circular announces that the immense number of congratulatory letters and dispatches sent to the Queen on the occasion and dispatch of her having exceeded in point of time the reign of any other British sovereign have deeply touched and gratified Her Majesty.

KITCHENER PURSUES THE ENEMY.

Catro, Sept. 24.-General Sir W. H. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Don-gola, telegraphs that he has captured 900 prisoners and that his cavalry is pursuing the enemy, several of whom the pursuers have killed.

STEAMER ASHORE ON THE BOSCHPLAAT.

SHE IS BELIEVED TO BE A NORTH GERMAN

LLOYD LINER. London, Sept. 24.-A dispatch from Amsterdam to Lloyds says that an unknown four-masted steamer is ashore on the Boschplaat. It is impossible to send assistance to her owing to the roughness of the

A later dispatch from Amsterdam says the steamer is one of the vessels of the North German Lloyd Line.

PIONEER OF THE ROCKEFELLER FLEET. Cleveland, Sept. 24.—The launching of the new steel steamer James Watt, the first of the Rocke feller fleet, and the largest ship on the lakes, was made a social occasion here yesterday. More than 3,000 persons were present at the yards of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company when, at 2:30

Cleveland Shipbuilding Company when, at 2:30 o'clock, the signal was given for the stays to be knocked away. Little Miss Ida Leek, granddaughter of the late T. W. Leek, broke a bottle of champagne on the bow and named the vessel.

The James Watt is 426 feet long over all, 406 feet long between perpendiculars, 45 feet beam, 29 feet deep at the shallowest point amidships. The cargo hold is divided into four compartments by screen bulkheads. She will have a double set of electric light dynamos and engines, so that every part of the ship will be lighted by electricity. It is calculated that she will carry 4,000 tons of ore on a draught of 144 feet, or about 6,000 on a draught of 15 feet. Her cost will be \$220,000, and she will be completed about October 1.

JOHN R. GENTRY LOWERS THE PACING RECORD TO 2:001/2.

THE FASTEST MILE EVER MADE IN HARNESS DONE AT PORTLAND, ME .- ROBERT J.

Portland, Me., Sept. 24.-This was an eventful day the world's pacing record was broken by John R. Gentry, the magnificent stallio going the fastest mile ever made in harness and placing the world's record at only half a second over he appeared on the track driven by W. S. Andrews. The air was chilly and a light northwesterly breeze blew up the homestretch. It was to be a great effort, for Andrews was resolved to send his horse for all he was worth. His record before starting was 2:0112, which he made on September 8 at Glens Falls. Pointer. Andrews had given Gentry two warmingto start. A runner appeared with Gentry to pace

After scoring twice Andrews came down to the wire to begin the mile. The runner's nose was within two feet of Gentry's nose as they made the first turn. On the stretch Gentry was going gracefully and steadily, getting over the ground in great shape, and the runner had to work hard to keep The first quarter was given by the judges as

made in 234, seconds. People began to wonder when the half-mile was finished in 534, seconds and to look for a two-minute pace. The runner's rider was using the whip and ranking a great effort to keep at the wheel of Gentry's suky. The third quarter was recied off in 0.305, making the time at the three-quarter post 1.304.

This was great going, and now came the last quarter. As the horses turned into the homestretch and caught the wind in their teeth, the crowd began to shout and hurrah, and Andrews spoke encouragingly to his horse. The runner's rider also urged his horse and used the whip sparingly. All this nerved the pacer to a supreme effort, and it can be seen how noble an effort he made, for with the wind in his face he covered the last quarter quicker than the third quarter, doing it in 304, and thus getting over the mile in 2:005. This was a whole second less than his former record, which had never been surpassed by any horse and only equalled by Robert J. (2:0152) in 1894 at Tetre Haute, Ind.

When the starter announced the time of the great mile the crowd broke through the fence and

Terre Haute, Ind.

When the starter announced the time of the great mile the crowd broke through the fence and surrounded the famous pacer, anxious to touch him or even his sulky. If the wind had been a triffe more favorable to-day Gentry would have lowered the record to 2:09.

During the afternoon Fantasy went to break her record of 2:05, but made the mile in 2:07%. Robert J. also went to beat his record of 2:091%, but could not do better than 2:081%. Probably Frank Agan and Star Pointer will go against time to-morrow.

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

SIX OF THEM ENGAGE IN A BLOODY FIGHT IN A RESTAURANT-GLASS AND CROCKERY

THEIR WEAPONS. Greeks met Greeks last night in the Greek resaurant of Sarantus Vorilas, at No. 7 Roosevelt-st., and the battle which soon followed a quarrel was article of furniture which came handy. The proprie wrecked, interfered to stop the fight, but he only succeeded in getting his clothing covered with

blood. Finally the combatants retired to the street, where something like a riot followed. Six men in all engaged in the bloody co of whom, brothers, were badly worsted by the fly ing glasses, which broke into splinters as they landed on the Greeks' heads, cutting many gashes

and scalp wounds. It was about 9 o'clock when John Drangas, a pedler, twenty-four years old, of No. 85 Rooseveltst., entered the restaurant and was soon engaged in a wordy war with John Verontis, twenty-three years old, of No. 39 Vandewater-st. Demetrius Grivas, twenty-two years old, of the latter address, and the brothers, Demetrius and Alexander Liouris, twenty-five and thirty-five years old respectively, of No. 4812 Oak-st., were soon brought into the quarrel. The two latter are money brokers and pedlers. As the quarrel became more violent, Drangas seized a tumbler and hurled it at Alexander Liouris. It struck him just over the left ear from which the blood streamed down over his face, neck and clothing The fight then became general, and glasses, plates, cups and saucers flew promiscuously about the

Some one yelled, "Police!" and when Policemen Mailoy, McManus and Driscoll reached the building the combatants were in the street, most of them covered with blood, and doing battle with their fists. The crowd which surrounded the combatants was so large and excited that the policemen were compelled to fight their way through it with their night-sticks, to reach the blood-hesmeared Greeks, who were marched to the Oakst station. Dr. Brown, the ambulance surgeon of the Hudson Street Hospital, who had been summoned the station on another case, was still there, and ne went to work on the Greeks' wounded heads at once. The Liouris brothers were badly cut in many places by broken glass, and Alexander, who was suffering and weak from a hemorrhage of the left ear, was taken to the hospital. The others were locked up on charges of assault and disorderly conduct. Vorilas, who asserted that he was only trying to stop the fight, was bailed out later. Malloy, McManus and Driscoll reached the but

GOLD MINING IN BRITISH GUIANA.

A CONSTANT DECREASE IN THE ANNUAL OUTPUT SINCE 1883.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Consul Patterson at Demerara, in the course of a report to the State Department on the gold industry of British Guiana, says that the output of gold has been diminishing says that the output of good has been diminishing since 1883, and the diminution has continued during the present year. This he attributed to the fact that the majority of paying claims have been worked out. He says that if the expense of communication with the interior were reduced, and the heavy Alovernment royalty of 90 cents an ounce abated, many of the creeks of the colony could be worked as they all show "color." About 7,000 men are employed in mining by syndicates, and one of are employed in mining by syndicates, and one of the most successful, producing about 18,000 ounces in three years, is managed by an American. Prospecting costs about ten times as much as in the United States, a small party with four laborers in four months costing from \$500 to \$800. The possibilities of quartz mining are still unknown, although the Consul reports seeing rich samples from Bartma. He quotes local newspaper reports to show that one American company with a twenty-stamp will in ten days crush 459 tons of mixed ore, clearing up 766 ounces of gold.

Promising properties have lately been bought by English capitalists, and large developments in the gold industry are expected in spite of the unsettled state of the Venezuela boundary question, and the fact that all the mines the Consul refers to are in the disputed territory.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN A CLUBHOUSE.

A COLORED MAN SHOOTS AT THE STEWARD OF THE CARTERET CLUB IN JERSEY CITY.

The clubhouse of the Carteret Club, at Carteret ave. and Church-st., Jersey City, was the scene of an attempted murder about 12 o'clock last night. The steward of the club is William Tyree, colored. Andrew Brannick, also colored, of No. 53 Jordan-Andrew Brannick, also colored, of No. 53 Jordan-ave., Jersey City, went to the clubhouse and asked Tyree for some money which he said Tyree owed him. When Tyree denied the debt Brannick drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball flew wide of the mark and buried itself in the wall. Brannick was disarmed by two waiters, but escaped by leaping from a window. He was arrested as he was enter-ing his home, and was locked up.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD-NATURED PRINTER. Albany, Sept. 24. Secretary of State Palmer is in a dilemma. The Election law directs the Secretary of State to have made a compilation of the election statutes and to have a sufficient number of copies of it printed to enable him to furnish eight for each election district, the distribution to election officers to be made by the County Clerks, The last Legislature made no provision for the car-The last Legislature made no provision for the carrying out of this command, and the Constitution prohibits a State officer from contracting for any such supplies except there be an available appropriation to pay for them. Secretary Palmer estimates that it would cost \$3,000 to make the compilation and about \$20,000 for the entire work, including printing and distribution. He has decided to endeavor to secure reasonable figures from a printer willing to do the work and take his chances of securing pay for it from the next Legislature.

A NATIONAL FLOWER CONVENTION.

Albany, Sept. 24.-Governor Morton has received communication from the Governor of North Carolina requesting that he name two delegates and two alternates to attend a National convention to be held at Asheville, N. C., on October 21, 22 and 23, with a view to petitioning Congress to adopt a National flower for America.

GLADSTONE SHOWS THE WAY Happily the Nation believes that he is equal to it. ALMOST IN TWO MINUTES. D. G. GRIFFIN FOR GOVERNOR A YALE STUDENT'S SUICIDE. GREETING THEIR CHAMPION.

NOMINATED AT BROOKLYN.

F. W. HINRICHS THE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS-SPENCER CLINTON, OF BUF-FALO, FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE

-GENERAL PALMER MAKES A

SPEECH BEFORE THE

CONVENTION. The National Democratic party of New-York State held its adjourned Convention in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening and nominated a State ticket and a set of Presidential electors. The nominations made for State

officers were: For Governor, DANIEL G. GRIFFIN, of Watertown.

For Lleutenant-Governor, FREDERIC HINRICHS, of Brooklyn. For Judge of the Court of Appeals, SPENCER CLINTON, of Buffalo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING.

A State political convention is something new for Brooklyn, but there was nothing to indicate it last night. The Brooklyn Sound Money Democrate made use of the occasion, and practically turned the Convention into an opening rally for their fall campaign. They had made elaborate preparations for the greeting to the delegates and were rewarded in the enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose displayed by both delegates and spectators.

Compared with the average State Convention, last night's gathering was unexciting, but it was by no means uninteresting. The delegates



DANIEL G. GRIFFIN.

knew what they were there for, and they transacted their business promptly and with no disposition to quarrel over details. There were no protracted fights for the nomination, but on the ontrary, the old principle of "First come, first served" was cautiously observed, and the first men placed in nomination were in each case se lected by acclamation. The selection of Daniel nce held in New-York in the morning that ex-Senator John J. Linson, of Kingston, was to be the man for Lieutenant-Governor, and that Irving G. Vann, the Republican nominee, would Mr. Hinrichs had been the leading candidate for second place until yesterday morning, but his friends had accepted the decision of the morning meeting as final, and looked for the selection of ex-Senator Linson. The name was not presented however while Mr. Hinrichs, whose nomination was made and seconded by Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and Charles J. Patterson respectively, was

chosen with a great display of enthusiasm. The failure of the Convention to indorse Judge Vann was even a greater surprise than Mr. Hinrichs's unexpected selection. It is said that the prospect that the Republican Judicial Convention, to be held on Saturday, will refuse to indorse Judges Brown and Clement, of the Second Judicial District, has made the Brooklyn men hostile to the idea of an indorsement of a Republican Judge by Democrats, and that they stirred up the movement against the indorsement

THE TREAT OF THE EVENING.

The biggest treat of the evening was the speech made by "Bob" Blissert, of Queens County, placing Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason, of Long Island City, in nomination for the Governorship. This little proceeding was not down on the programme. It was known that Mayor Gleason had had his eye on the nomination, but he had received little encouragement, and had smothered his aspiration out of respect to the overwhelming sentiment in Griffin's favor. When "Bob" found his way to the platform, and, in one of the funniest speeches ever given in a political convention, asked the delegates to vote for his favorite, both delegates and spectators went wild with laughter and applause. The best part of the joke was the failure of the speaker himself to see it. Mayor Gleason laughed with the crowd, and as soon as his self-appointed spokesman had finished, clambered upon the platform and, after expressing his gratitude for the demonstration in his favor, withdrew his name and moved Mr. Griffin's selection by acciamation.

The honored guest of the evening was General John M. Palmer, the nominee of the National Democrats for President. General Palmer arrived late in the evening, and received a welcome which apparently moved him deeply. The rousing reception given the venerable leader, and the ringing denunciations of Bryan, his crew and his creed by General Palmer and the other speakers, testified in no uncertain tones to the true spirit of the delegates, and foretold a lively and effective canvass against Bryanism and the wrecked State machine. Little was said of the Republican party, but the chief delight of both delegates and spectators was to hear the 16 to 1 scheme and all of its backers condemned in the strongest possible words.

The decorations of the auditorium were unusually beautiful and effective. There was a wealth of red, white and blue all over the big room, consisting chiefly of flags draped around the balconies and the boxes and long streamers | Providence, Sept. 24.—Sherry's pavillon at Narraover the stage. At the right of the stage was a big portrait of President Cleveland and on the opposite side one of Jefferson. Near the latter's portrait was the following quotation from him: The real credit of the United States depends on the ability and the immutability of their will

to pay their debts." Hung high above the front of the stage were portraits of Palmer and Buckner, and between them a painting of a full-rigged ship, the official emblem of the old Reform Democracy. Two similar paintings of smaller size were at the

The rear of the stage was filled with an immense tier of seats, every one of which was occupied when the convention opened. The seats in the front of the stage faced the speakers' table and were occupied by the leaders of the

Continued on Third Page.

sides of the stage, near the boxes.

EDWARD E. GREGORY, '97, FOUND DEAD IN HIS PARENTS' HOME.

HE HAD TURNED ON THE GAS AND LAIN DOWN TO DIE-HIS FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY-

A SUFFERER FROM DYSPEPSIA.

The body of Edward E. Gregory, a Yale student of the class of '97, was discovered yesterday in the bathroom of his father's town house, at No. 212 Madison-ave., where he had committed suicide. The young man's brilliant prospects in life make the case a particularly sad one.

The discovery was made by his father, Edward

C. Gregory, shortly before noon yesterday. The young man left the country home of his parents. at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, on Monday afternoon for New-York, saying that he proposed to attend a theatre, and would sleep that night at the city house. His failure to return home later did not create any apprehension until Wednesday night. Mr. Gregory, who is a retired merchant, grew alarmed, however, yesterday morning. He recalled the fact that his son nad recently suffered from frequent fits of depression, and he determined to visit the city for the purpose of looking for him. He was accompanied by his daughter Fannie. On arriving in the city they at once went to the Madison-ave, house. As Mr. Gregory odor of gas. He went upstairs to the room of his son, on the third floor back. There he found the young man's clothing carefully folded, and a watch on a bureau. The bed showed that it had been occupied. Mr. Gregory hastened to the bathroom. Lying on the floor, head downward, with arms folded across his breast, was the body of his son. The gas was still escaping from the jet in the room, the tap of which had been

Father and daughter were almost overcome when the door was opened. They hastened to Dr. George B. Fowler, the family physician, at 18 East Fifty eighth-st. The Coroner's office was then informed of the discovery.

Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician, soon arrived at the house. When he learned the circumstances of the case he decided that an in-The body will be request was unnecessary.

moved to Irvington-on-Hudson. Dr. George B. Fowler, the family physician, made the following statement last night in regard to the case: "Mr. Gregory was to have returned to Yale to-day. He was a sufferer from dyspepsia, for which I treated him at various intervals. He possessed a fixed idea that he was going to die, and regarded his disease as incurable. He suffered from neurasthenia. Recently he consulted a specialist. It was his custom to remain indoors for days at a time. His father for some time past has been alarmed about his son's condition, and without trying to create suspicion has kept a close watch over him."

Young Gregory was a powerfully built young man, just entering on his twenty-fourth year. He stood over six feet two inches in height and was a good athlete. His parents are both living, and two sisters and two brothers also survive him. Louis Gregory, an elder brother, is connected with a steel company.

LI HUNG CHANG'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

HE CONSIDERS THIS GOVERNMENT THE MODEL OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Washington, Sept. 34.-Another farewell message from Li Hung Chang has been received at the State Department by Acting Secretary Rockhill in the following letter from Mr. Peterson, United States commercial agent at Vancouver, B. C., under

message to my Government:
"I was greatly impressed by the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Government of your country, which I regard as the model Government of Western civilization. I shall ever retain the most pleasant memories of my visit to the United States, and I desire you to make my greet lings to your country most cordial, as I now take

PUGET SOUND DRYDOCK ACCEPTED.

THE GOVERNMENT NOW HAS FACILITIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR HANDLING THE

LARGEST BATTLE SHIPS. Washington, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has finally accepted the great drydock at Puget Sound and released the contractor by making the last payment, including those reserved. The Govement now has facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of the year. Hitherto it would not have been possible to examine or re-pair the hull of a modern battle-ship at any Pacific port except Esquimoult, B. C.

CADETS NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

MANY INJURED IN ESCAPING FROM A BURNING

ACADEMY IN MISSOURL Mexico, Mo., Sept. 24.—The extensive and hand-some buildings of the Missouri Military Academy were totally destroyed by fire of an unknown origin at 1 o'clock this morning. About 100 cadets were asleep in the dormitory when the alarm was give and so quickly did the flames spread that many of the students were compelled to jump from thirdstory windows to the ground. About a score of the story windows to the ground. About a score of the cadets were injured in their attempts to escape, but fortunately none were fatally hurt. Among the injured was Captain Granier, of Ohlo, whose arm was broken. The cadets lost nearly all their clothing and personal property. The citizens have thrown open their homes to the destitute lads and the injured are receiving the best of medical attention. The loss on buildings is estimated at \$59,600; insurance, \$7,000.

HE WANTS TO SUCCEED YANG YU.

EARL LI MAY HELP WAL ON BONG TO THE

LEGATION IN WASHINGTON Victoria, B. C., Sept. 24.-There appears to be a likelihood, from what is being said in Chinatown, that Wau On Bong, the military attache who was in Victoria some time ago waiting the arrival of Li Hung Chang from the East, may be the next Chi-nese Minister to Washington. When the Chinese Viceroy entered Vancouver, Wan On Bong was there to meet him, and it is understood he request ed His Excellency to be appointed to some office in a foreign country in the Chinese diplomatic in a foreign country in the Chinese diplomatic service. Li Hung Chang asked whether he would like a place of this kind. Wau On Bong replied. "Yes. I wish one if I can get st." I think I can get rau one." To this Li Hung Chang learned.

get you one."

New, it appears that the term for which Yang Yu. Chinese Minister at Washington, was appointed will soon expire, and, though Li Hung Chang, like the experienced diplomatist he is, made no promises, he gave Wau On Bong a letter, which he instructed him to catry to Washington and present to Yang Yu. The Viceroy also wrote to Yang Yu telling him to entertain Wau On Bong as a guest at the Legation until he heard from the Viceroy at Peking.

SHERRY'S PAVILION BURNED.

gansett Pier was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, causing a loss of \$50,000 or \$60,000. The building was set aftre by an incendiary, who has not been captured by the police as yet. The structure was 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, and stood on the famous bathing beach. It was erect-

MERION CRICKET CLUB HOUSE BURNED. Philadelphia, Sept. 24.-The handsome new house of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford was almost destroyed by fire this morning. This is the second time within ten months that the club has suffered from fire. Last December the clubhouse suffered from fire. Last December the clubnouse was destroyed, and the building burned to-day was erected in its place. The fire is believed to have originated from electric wires. The loss is estimated at \$75.00. The clubhouse was insured for \$65,000 and the furniture for \$10,000.

The Merion Club officials announce that the fire will not interfere with the playing of the cricket match between the Australian team and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia on their grounds on October 2, 3 and 5.

A FINE DISPLAY IN CANTON.

THREE REMARKABLE DELEGATIONS CALL ON MAJOR M'KINLEY.

A LARGE PARTY FROM OIL CITY ACCOMPANIED BY YOUNG WOMEN, WHO HEAP THE SPEAKER'S STAND WITH FLOWERS-MORE THAN

> ALSO ADDRESSED - THREE TELLING ARGUMENTS

FOR SOUND MONEY AND PROTEC-

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 24.-Three delegations called on Major McKinley to-day. The first, composed of miners from West Newton, Penn., arrived shortly before noon. The next was the McKinley and Hobart Club and First Voters' Club, of Oil City, Penn. The Oil City delegation brought with it about 200 women. There were forty-five pretty young women in costume, bearing large baskets of flowers, and each representing one of the States of the Union. tached to each basket of flowers was a long ribbon bearing the name of a State. Following the young women bearing these beautiful burwhite and blue umbrellas. Then there was a large club of first voters, and after them voters representing all the trades and professions and the agricultural interests. There has been no delegation here representing men in more walks of life than that which came from Oil City to-day. morning a committee came from Oil City and erected in Major McKinley's yard, near the south end of the porch, a stand twelve feet nigh, fifteen feet broad at the bottom and six at the top. The stand was filled from base to top with the flowers brought by the Oil City delegation. The Oil City delegation was lustily sered along its line of march from the station to Major McKinley's home. It was one of the finest-looking delegations that has visited Canton. The third and last delegation was from Westmoreland County, Penn. It was largely composed of miners and glassworkers, and numbered 3,000 men

M'KINLEY TALKS TO MINERS.

Major McKinley was in excellent condition today, and spoke with clearness and vigor. His first speech was made in response to the remarks of W. S. Van Dyke, who spoke for the delegation of miners from West Newton. Major

"I had not expected to meet the people of Westmoreland County in sections. I had supposed that you would come to meet to-day in a united body, and that I might have an opportunity of addressing you all together; but it stems there are so many Republicans this year that when they make a journey they have to come in sections. (Laughter and applause.) There is no sort of objection to being divided now, ut I trust that on the third day of November you will all be united. (Cries of "We will!") I count it a very great personal pleasure to meet and greet the people of West Newton. I recall your busy and enterprising city with great satisfaction. 1 remember the only visit I ever paid you, and at that time I found your city one of the most active and most prosperous in the whole country. I regret to hear from your spokesman that all that has changed, and where plenty and prosperity presided, want and despair now sit. that naturally leads to the inquiry; What has occasioned it? That is the thought in every man's thoughts. We have the same country that we had four years ago. We have the same splendid resources, the same farms, the same factories, the same mines, the same sturdy, enterprising people that we had then, and what is The reason is not hard to discern. For more than thirty years we lived in this country under a protective tariff-a tariff that protected and encouraged American enterprise a. I American industry; a tariff that made us in that period of time the greatest nation in the world in manufactures, in mining and in agriculture; a system that protected everything we made in this country against similar things made in Europe; a protection to every American interest against con-

flicting foreign interest. "Now that protection has been partially removed, and when the people of this country in 1892 decreed that there was to be a change of policy and that we were to go from a protective policy to a partial free-trade policy or a revenue tariff policy, then uncertainty hung over this country, and no man knew what to do. No man could count upon what the future would bring; no man knew when he mined coal how much he would get for it; no man knew when he put the raw material into one end of the factory how much he could get for it when it went out at the other end; and with the uncertainty which hung over us, because of anticipated competition from other countries, the business of this country was at once depressed, and for four years we have been suffering because our own industries were not prosperous, and while our own industries were not prosperous the industries of other countries were. "Now that protection has been partially re-

LAWS SHOULD BE FOR HOME BENEFIT.

"Now, I am one of those who believe that it is the business of this country to make laws for the benefit of this country. (Loud applause.) I believe the business of this free Government is to preserve the American market to the American producer, whether in the factory or the farm, and to preserve the American mines and the factories of the American workmen. (Cries of "That's right!" and applause.) And that is all there is of a protective tariff. We want enough tariff in this country put upon foreign goods that compete with ours to make up the difference between the wages paid to labor in Europe and the wages paid to labor in the United States. (Tremendous applause.) We want the difference between American conditions and European conditions made up by a protective tariff upon a for-

tions made up by a protective tariff upon a foreign product that compeles with the American
product. That is the polley pursued by the Republican party ever since it came into power.

"Then we want, my fellow-citizens, to restore
confidence—business confidence. We do not
want cheap money any more than we want
cheap labor in the United States. (Cries of
"That's right!") When the miners of West Newton have dug their coal by their henest toil,
they want to be paid in dollars that are equal to
the best dollars of the world and will not
depreciate in the future, but will be as good on
one day and in one country as in another. (Cries the best dollars of the world and will not depreciate in the future, but will be as good on one day and in one country as in another. (Cries of "That's what we want!") The Republican party does not conceal its purposes; they are an open book. Everything that the Republican party believed in when it has been in power it has written in public law. It has no aim but the public good; it has ever stood on the side of the country and the flag. Its great central idea has been the welfare of the people and all the people, and every principle that it has ever advocated has embraned the highest good for the greatest number of American citizens. That has been the policy of the Republican party for nearly a third of century; it is the policy of the Republican party advocates its principles in defeat no less than in victory, and to-day they are nearer the American people than they have ever been before (Applause.)

"Now, what we want is to write on our ballots next November what we think is best for us best for our labor, best for our factories and our farms, best for our families and best for our children. Let our ballots represent these con-

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